

## **Appendix**

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### **STATUTE AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED.**

Revenue Act of 1928, c. 852, 45 Stat. 791:

#### **SEC. 22. GROSS INCOME.**

(a) General Definition.—“Gross income” includes gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal services, of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever.

#### **SEC. 111. DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF GAIN OR LOSS.**

(a) Computation of gain or loss.—Except as hereinafter provided in this section, the gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the basis provided in section 113, and the loss shall be the excess of such basis over the amount realized.

#### **SEC. 113. BASIS FOR DETERMINING GAIN OR LOSS.**

(a) Property acquired after February 28, 1913.—The basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired after February 28, 1913, shall be the cost of such property.

Treasury Regulations 74, promulgated under the Revenue Act of 1928:

**ART. 51. What included in gross income.—**

Where property is sold by a corporation to a shareholder, or by an employer to an employee, for an amount substantially less than its fair market value, such shareholder of the corporation or such employee shall include in gross income the difference between the amount paid for the property and the amount of its fair market value. In computing the gain or loss from the subsequent sale of such property its cost shall be deemed to be its fair market value at the date of acquisition by the shareholder or the employee.

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